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centuries that preceded and even that which followed, receives of course the lion's share of the authors' attention, and offers most that is important and stimulating. Here modern science is embryonic and here its genius took its greatest leaps. The experimental art of the seventeenth century and the first part of the eighteenth found its Justinian in the celebrated Dutch physicist, 's Gravesande, from whose works a great number of the descriptions and illustrations of physical instruments have been taken. The apparatus of the present modern period have been embodied in the work only in a slight degree and in so far as they have been determinative. This is especially true in the department of electricity. Whatever may be regarded as ephemeral or can be found in the text-books has been omitted. Considerable credit is due to the publishers on the score of the illustrations, which are very numerous, and which must have been collected at considerable expense. *μκρκ.*

THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS. For Use in High Schools. By *Henry Crew*, Ph. D., Professor of Physics in Northwestern University. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pages, xiii., 347. Price, $1.10.

There are several notable points to be remarked in Professor Crew's new elementary text-book of physics. He has endeavored to treat his material not as a series of disconnected subjects in which mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity occupy isolated places (a division which is based rather upon the geography of the body than on reason), but as a body of *organised and rational truth forming a single great whole.* He has also injected rigor into his book without sacrificing naturalness,—qualities which most text-book writers in their wild endeavor after artificial simplicity seem to miss altogether.

We learn immediately from Professor Crew's opening definition that his view of physical science is that of the so-called mechanical philosophy, according to which the phenomena of nature are reducible to motion. In accordance with this principle the subject of motion is first considered. Elementary vector analysis is introduced from the start, and the consideration of directed quantities is carried in a very satisfactory and fruitful manner throughout the entire work. This in itself is a decided gain. We have in the second chapter a discussion of simple harmonic motion; in the third, a discussion of the general properties of matter, inertia, mass, force, work, energy, gravitation, elasticity, which are lucidly and concisely treated; in the fourth, a treatment of the special properties of matter, where the properties of liquids and gases are treated; in the fifth, a very clear and pregnant discussion of the theory of wave-motion which is made the foundation of the best part of the chapters on sound, heat, magnetism, and light that follow. The author has throughout endeavored to appeal to the existing stock of experience of his pupils, which he believes offers an adequate foundation for a rational superstructure of physical knowledge, and he has also aimed to make his treatment the treatment of naturally developing thought. The fundamental conceptions are rigorously and concisely defined, and form in this respect a sharp contrast to the logical looseness and surplusage which infects so many of our school text-books. In typography and in the matter of intelligent and neatly executed diagrams the book leaves little to be desired. μ.

Die Analyse der Empfindungen und das Verhältniss des Physischen zum Psychischen. By *Dr. E. Mach*, Professor in the University of Vienna. Vienna: Verlag von Gustav Fischer. 1900. Pages, vii, 244.

The first edition of this small but valuable work, which in our judgment contained as many original ideas, investigations, and suggestions for further research as any book of its size in psychological literature, appeared fourteen years ago. Its function, as modestly indicated by its author, who is by profession a physicist, was solely that of an *aperçu;* but to judge from the influence which it has exerted it may be considered to have fulfilled a far loftier mission. The author is aware of the great strides which experimental psychology has taken since the original appearance of the work, but he has wisely avoided the temptation of incorporating the results of that research into the second edition of his book, and has rightly preferred to let it stand in nearly its original form, with the addition of a few supplementary chapters designed to explain his position with reference to the controversies which have since then arisen concerning the main problems of psychology and methodology. One of these chapters appeared in 1897 as an appendix to the English translation of his book; the second discusses his intellectual relationship to Avenarius, which has recently been a subject of frequent comment on the part of Avenarius's pupils; the third is concerned with the relations of physics and biology (causality and teleology); the fourth is on the will, and the fifth on sensation, memory, and association. We believe that these new discussions, in so far as they touch upon moot points and are not apologetic, will be stimulative to psychological thought in no less a degree than their predecessors, and that the value of the little book has been increased by them. μ.

Ebene und sphärische Trigonometrie. By *Dr. F. Bohnert*, Hamburg. Leipsic: G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung. 1900. Pages, viii, 160. Price, bound, 2 marks.

Ebene Geometrie der Lage. By *Dr. Rudolf Böger*, Professor in the Johanneum, Hamburg. Leipsic: G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung. 1900. Pages, x, 289. Price, bound, 5 marks.

We noticed in the last number of *The Monist* the first volumes of the new mathematical series conducted under the editorship of Professor Schubert, of Hamburg, and we have now to call attention to two new issues, namely, Dr. Bohnert's *Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* and Dr. Rudolf Böger's *Plane Geometry of Position*. Dr. Bohnert's work is a concise and clear exposition of the elements of plane and spherical trigonometry, made on the traditional pattern, but avoiding not a little of the conventional rubbish and strongly emphasising methodological